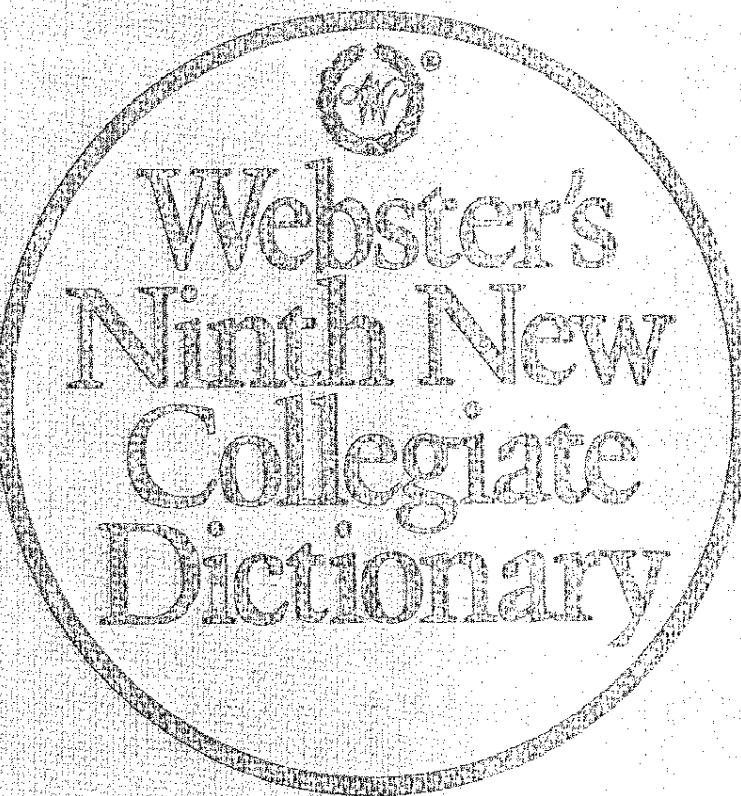


Kramer Levin



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1290 Uniate • unison

more at UNION] (1833) : a Christian of a church adhering to an Eastern rite and discipline but submitting to papal authority — **Uniate adj** : of or relating to only one axis

unicamer-al \yü-ni-käm-(ə-)əl\ adj [uni- + LL *camera* room, chamber + E -al — more at CHAMBER] (1853) : having or consisting of a single legislative chamber — **uni-cameral-ly** \yü-ni-käm-ərəlē\ adv

uni-cell-u-lar \yü-ni-sel-yü-lär\ adj (1858) : having or consisting of a single cell

uni-corn \yü-nä-ködərn\ n [ME *unicorn*, fr. OF, fr. LL *unicornis*, fr. L, having one horn, fr. uni- + *cornu* horn — more at HORN] (13c) : a mythical animal generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and a single horn in the middle of the forehead

uni-cy-cle \yü-ni-si-käl\ n [uni + -cycle (as in *tricycle*)] (1869) : any of various vehicles that have a single wheel and are propelled usu. by pedals or applied draft — **uni-cy-clist** \yü-si-klist\ n



unicycle

uni-di-men-sion-al \yü-ni-dü-mən-shən-əl\ adj [‘mench’-nəl also ‘di-’] (1883) : ONE-DIMENSIONAL — **uni-di-men-sion-al-ly** \yü-ni-dü-mən-shən-əlē\ adv

uni-di-rec-tion-al \yü-ni-dü-rék-shən-əl\ adj (1883) : involving, functioning, moving, or responsive in a single direction — **uni-di-rec-tion-al-ly** \yü-ni-dü-rék-shən-əlē\ adv

unidirectional current n (1883) : DIRECT CURRENT

uni-fac-to-rial \yü-ni-fäk-tör-ē-əl, -tör-ē\ adj (1933) : relating to or controlled by a single gene (<~ disorders)

uni-fi-ca-tion \yü-nä-fä-kü-shän\ n (1851) : the act, process, or result of unifying : the state of being unified

uni-fil-iar \yü-ni-fil-är\ adj (1856) : having or involving use of only one thread, wire, or fiber

uni-foli-ate \yü-fö-lät-ət\ adj (1849) 1 : having only one leaf 2 : UNIFOLIATE

uni-fol-i-ate \yü-fö-lät-ət\ adj, of a leaf (ca. 1864) : compound but having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by the basal joint

uniform \yü-nä-förm\ adj [MF *uniforme*, fr. L *uniformis*, fr. *uni-* + *formis* -form] (1540) 1 : having always the same form, manner, or degree : not varying or variable 2 : of the same form with others : conforming to one rule or mode : CONSONANT 3 : presenting an unvaried appearance of surface, pattern, or color (<~ red brick houses) 4 : consistent in conduct or opinion (<~ interpretation of laws) 5 : relating to or being convergence of a series whose terms are functions in such manner that the absolute value of the difference between the sum of the first *n* terms of the series and the sum of all terms can be made arbitrarily small for all values of the domain of the functions by choosing the *n*th term sufficiently far along in the series — **uni-form-ly** \yü-nä-förm-ēl, -yü-nä-förm-ēl\ adv — **uni-form-ness** \yü-nä-förm-näs\ n

uniform vt (1681) 1 : to bring into uniformity 2 : to clothe with a uniform

uniform n (1748) : dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification; broadly : distinctive or characteristic clothing

Uniform (ca. 1956) — a communications code word for the letter *u*

uni-for-mi-tar-i-an \yü-nä-for-mä-tär-ē-ən\ n (1840) 1 : an adherent of the doctrine of uniformitarianism 2 : an advocate of uniformity — **uniformitarian adj**

uni-for-mi-tari-ism \yü-nä-for-miz-əm\ n (1865) : a geological doctrine that existing processes acting in the same manner as at present are sufficient to account for all geological changes

uni-for-mi-ty \yü-nä-for-mä-tät\ n, pl -ties (15c) 1 : the quality or state of being uniform 2 : an instance of uniformity

uni-fy \yü-nä-fë, fl\ v-tied; -fy-ing [LL *unificare*, fr. L *uni-* + *ficare* -fy] (1502) : to make into a unit or a coherent whole : UNITE — **uni-fi-a-ble** \yü-nä-fä-bəl\ adj | **uni-fier** \yü-nä-fër\ adj (1611) : having, produced by, or acting by a single magnetic or electrical pole — **uni-po-lar-i-ty** \yü-pö-lär-ət-ē, -po-\ n

unique \yü-nék\ adj [F, fr. L *unicus*, fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] (1602) 1 : being the only one : SOLE (his ~ concern was his own comfort) (I can't walk away with a ~ copy. Suppose I lost it? —Kingsley Amis) (the ~ factorization of a number into prime factors) 2 a : being without a like or equal : UNEQUALLED (could stare at the flames, each one new, violent, ~ —Robert Coover) b : distinctively characteristic : PECULIAR 1 (this is not a condition ~ to California —Ronald Reagan) 3 : UNUSUAL (<~ ball-point pen) (we were fairly ~, the sixty of us, in that there wasn't one good mixer in the bunch —J.D. Salinger) syn see STRANGE — **unique-ly** adv — **unique-ness** n

usage Many commentators have objected to the comparison or modification (as by somewhat, almost, or very) of unique; the statement that a thing is either unique or it is not has often been repeated by them.

Objections are based chiefly on the assumption that unique has but a single absolute sense, an assumption contradicted by information readily available in a dictionary. Unique dates back to the 17th century but was little used until the end of the 18th when, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, it was reacquired from French. H.J. Todd entered it as a foreign word in his edition (1818) of Johnson's Dictionary, characterizing it as "affected and useless." Around the middle of the 19th century it ceased to be considered foreign and came into considerable popular use. With popular use came a broadening of application beyond the original two meanings (here numbered 1 and 2a). In modern use both comparison and modification are widespread and standard but are confined to the extended senses 2b and 3. When sense 1 or sense 2a is intended, unique is used without qualifying modifiers.

uni-sex \yü-nä-seks\ n (1966) : the state or condition of not being distinguishable (as by hair or clothing) as to sex

unisex adj (1968) 1 : not distinguishable as male or female (a ~ face) 2 : suitable or designed for both males and females (<~ clothes)

uni-sex-u-al \yü-nä-seksh-(ə)-wäl\ adj (ca. 1611) : not imaginable or comprehensible — **uni-imagi-nab-ly** \yü-blé\ adv

uni-im-peach-able \yü-nä-im-pe-chä-bəl\ adj (1784) : not impeachable : not to be called in question : not liable to accusation : IRREPROACHABLE, BLAMELESS — **uni-im-peach-ably** \yü-blé\ adv

uni-im-proved \yü-prüvd\ adj, ob. (1602) : not reproved or admonished

uni-improved adj (1665) : not improved; as a : not tilled, built on, or otherwise improved for use (<~ land) b : not used or employed advantageously (<~ wasted time and ~ opportunities) c : not selectively bred for better quality or productiveness

uni-in-hib-it-ed \yü-nä-in-hib-ət-əd\ adj (ca. 1909) : free from inhibition; also : boisterously informal — **uni-in-hib-it-ed-ly** adv — **uni-in-hib-it-ed-ness** n

uni-initiate \yü-nä-nish-(ə)-ət\ adj (1801) : not initiated : INEXPERIENCED

uni-in-ter-est \yü-nä-in-trést\ adj (1952) : lack of interest

uni-in-ter-est-ed adj (1661) : not interested : not having the mind or feelings engaged usage see DISINTERESTED

uni-nu-cle-ate \yü-ni-nü-nü-kle-ät\ adj (1885) : having a single nucleus (a ~ yeast cell)

union \yü-nyon\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *union-*, *unio* oneness, union, fr. L *unus* one — more at ONE] (15c) 1 a : an act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one: as (1) : the formation of a single political unit from two or more separate and independent units (2) : a uniting in marriage; also : SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (3) : the growing together of severed parts b : a unified condition : COMBINATION, JUNCTION (a gracious ~ of excellence and strength) 2 : something that is made one : something formed by a combining or coalition of parts or members: as a : a confederation of independent individuals (as nations or persons) for some common purpose b : a political unit constituting an organic whole formed usu. from previously independent units (as England and Scotland in 1707) which have surrendered their principal powers to the government of the whole or to a newly created government (as the U.S. in 1789) c **cap** : an organization on a college or university campus providing recreational, social, cultural, and sometimes dining facilities; also : the building housing such an organization d : the set of all elements belonging to one or more of a given collection of two or more sets — called also *join*, *sum* e : LABOR UNION 3 a : a device emblematic of the union of two or more sovereignties borne on a national flag typically in the upper inner corner or constituting the whole design of the flag b : the upper inner corner of a flag 4 : any of various devices for connecting parts (as of a machine); esp : a coupling for pipes or pipes and fittings

union adj (1707) : of, relating to, dealing with, or constituting a union **union card** n (1874) 1 : a card certifying personal membership in good standing in a labor union 2 : something that resembles a union card esp. in being necessary for employment or in providing evidence of in-group status

union church n (1847) : a local church uniting members of diverse denominational backgrounds in an interdenominational congregation

union-ism \yü-nyon-izm\ n (1845) : the principle or policy of forming or adhering to a union: as a **cap** : adherence to the policy of a firm federal union between the states of the United States esp. during the Civil War period b : the principles, theory, advocacy, or system of trade unions

union-ist \yü-näst\ n (1799) : an advocate or supporter of union or unionism

union-iza-tion \yü-nyon-ya-nö-zä-shän\ n (1896) 1 : the quality or state of being unionized 2 : the action of unionizing

union-ize \yü-nyon-iz\ vb -ized, -iz-ing vt (1890) : to organize into a labor union ~ vi : to form or join a labor union

union-ized adj (1900) : characterized by the presence of labor unions (~ states)

union jack n, often cap *U&J* (1674) : a jack consisting of the union of a national ensign

union shop n (ca. 1909) : an establishment in which the employer by agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union but retains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their becoming members of the union within a specified time

union suit n (1901) : an undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece

uni-par-ten-tal \yü-ni-pär-tən-täl\ adj (ca. 1909) : having or involving a single parent; esp : PARTHENOGENETIC — **uni-par-ten-tal-ly** \yü-täl-ē\ adv

uni-po-lar \yü-nü-pö-lär\ adj (1812) : having, produced by, or acting by a single magnetic or electrical pole — **uni-po-lar-i-ty** \yü-pö-lär-ət-ē, -po-\ n

unique \yü-nék\ adj [F, fr. L *unicus*, fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] (1602) 1 : being the only one : SOLE (his ~ concern was his own comfort) (I can't walk away with a ~ copy. Suppose I lost it? —Kingsley Amis) (the ~ factorization of a number into prime factors) 2 a : being without a like or equal : UNEQUALLED (could stare at the flames, each one new, violent, ~ —Robert Coover) b : distinctively characteristic : PECULIAR 1 (this is not a condition ~ to California —Ronald Reagan) 3 : UNUSUAL (<~ ball-point pen) (we were fairly ~, the sixty of us, in that there wasn't one good mixer in the bunch —J.D. Salinger) syn see STRANGE — **unique-ly** adv — **unique-ness** n

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unit \yü-nit\ n [back-formatting least natural number : ONE b in calculation 2 : a determinative value] adopted as a standard work used in education in calc. of a biologically active agent (as a specific result under strictly thing, person, or group that is military establishment that has nel and materiel) c : a piece form one particular function , a central theme e : a local cor

unit adj (1844) : being, relating unit-age \yü-nü-tij\ n (1935) tuning a unit 2 : amount in un

unit-ar-i-an \yü-nä-ter-ē-ən\ n 1 a often cap : one who believes in a unitarian esp : a member of a de

unitary system — **unitarian** adj, often open cap

unitary \yü-nä-ter-ē-ər\ adj (186

based on or characterized by of a unit: UNDIVIDED, WHOLE — **unit cell** n (ca. 1936) : the simi

structural characteristics of an lattice of a crystal

unit character n (ca. 1909) : a r

none basis; esp : one dependent gene

unit circle n (1955) : a circle whic

unit \yü-nit\ vb unit-ed; unit-

unit to make one, fr. L, fr. un

: to put together to form a sing

link by a legal or moral bond

tion ~ vi 1 a : to become on

by or as if by adhesion or mixt

— **unit-er** n

unite \yü-nit\ n [obs. unite (u

(1604) : an old British gold 20-

1604 for the newly united Engla

unit-ed

\yü-nit-əd\ adj (1552) 1 to or produced by joint action

— **unit-ed-ly** adv

United Nations Day n (1947) : O

of the founding of the United Na

United States \yü-nit-əd\ esp So

(1617) : a federation of states c

specified territory advocating a

uni-ve \yü-nä-tiv, yü-nit-\ adj (

produce union

unitize \yü-nit-iz\ vt -ized; -iz-h

a unit 2 : to divide into units <

ucts) — **unitization** \yü-nit-əz\

unit magnetic pole n (ca. 1890) : a

and like pole at a distance of one

one dyne

unit membrane n [fr. its being the]

; a 3-layered membrane that com

by a protein layer on each side

unit rule n (1884) : a rule under w

cal convention casts its entire vot

ity vote

uni-trust \yü-nü-trüst\ n (1970) :

receives annually a fixed percenta

units digit n (1955) : the numeral (

in a number expressed in the Arat

units place n (1937) : the place in

point in a number expressed in the

unit train n (1964) : a railway tra

directly from producer to consumer

unit trust n (1940) 1 **Brit** : MUTU,

whose portfolio consists of long-te

unity \yü-nöt-əs\ n, pl -ties [ME u

fr. *unus* one — more at ONE] (14c

being multiple : ONENESS b (1)

for which 1 is made to stand in c

the radius of the circle is regarded

: a condition of harmony : ACCO

or change (as in purpose or action;

made one : UNIFICATION b : a c

literary or artistic production that

undivided total effect; also : the

try and consistency of style and

parts : an entity that is a compi

three principles of dramatic stru

from Aristotle's *Poetics* and requi

represented as occurring in one p

20th century American religious t

formerly affiliated with New Tho

rianity

uni-valent \yü-ni-vä-lənt\ n (192

aptic mate

uni-valent adj (1933) 1 : having a

somal univalent

uni-valve \yü-ni-valv\ n (1668) 1 :

one valve; esp : GASTROPOD 2 : a

— **univalve** adj

uni-versal \yü-ni-vä-säl\ adj [ME sum universe] (14c) 1 : includi

tively or distributively without lim

occuring everywhere b : existi

al] (1868) 1 : a sealskin or a boot often of duck with a sole of socks

al skin used for food

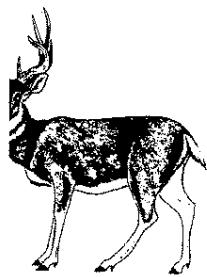
-toes or -tos [Sp. *mulato*, fr. *rst-generation* offspring of a Caucasian and Negro ancestor]

nurberie, mulberie, fr. MF (*n*) + ME *berie* berry] (14c) raceae, the mulberry family fruit that is an aggregate of a dark purple or purplish

elch (soft, mild)] (1657) : a (or paper) spread or left on taint even soil temperature, e soil — mulch v.

fine 2 a : to defraud esp. duress, or theft ALTY ulus] (13c) 1 a : a hybrid spring of a male donkey and rid or not c : a usu. sterile machine for simultaneously ad and winding it into cops to two different issues ine (dies that do not match) ten) with nonmatching dies

: shoe worn by magistrates] or heel strap — compare



mule deer

ally hornless *ibritat-*, *mulibritas*, fr. L in to L *molere* to grind —

reasonably and inflexibly iv — *mulishness* n , prob. fr. MD; akin to OE *grind* or mix thoroughly DER — usu. used with over

veeten, and flavor (as wine

iuslin) (1798) : a soft fine

soil; akin to OHG *molta* le forest humus that forms soil and merges gradually powdered solid esp. in a

er & Hindi *mulla*, fr. Ar class trained in traditional me, fr. AF *maleine*] (15c) eaved herbs of the figwort

chnis coronaria) cultivated on flowers

fr. *mullen* to grind] (15c) d as a pestle

Fritz Müller 1897 Ger. inquiry that exists between of butterflies) and that is mechanism reducing loss to process

moler, fr. MF *mulet*, fr. L *melas* black, Skt *malina* (gilidae) of valuable food ! any of a family (Mulses with two barbels on

ame *Mulligan*] (1904) : a lable — called also *mulli-*

[Tamil *milkutanni*, a - *tanni* water] (1784) : a curry

million]) (1567) : a slender units of a window, ion vt

mullite \məl'-it\ n [Mull, island of the Inner Hebrides] (1924) : a mineral $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ or $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ that is an orthorhombic silicate of aluminum resistant to corrosion and heat and used as a refractory multi-comb form [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L, *mutilus* much, many — more at *MELIORATE*] 1 a : many : multiple : much (*multivalent*) b : more than two (*multilateral*) c : more than one (*multipara*) 2 : many times over (*multimillionaire*)

multi-age

multiagen-cy

multiager-ture

multiapproach

multiarmed

multiat-on

multiat-thor

multiat-thored

multiat-ix-al

multi-band

multi-bar-rel

multi-bar-reld

multi-bil-lion

multi-bil-lon-air-e

multi-blad-ed

multi-branched

multi-build-ing

multi-cam-pus

multi-car-bon

multi-caus-al

multi-cell

multi-celled

multi-cell-u-lar

multi-cell-u-lar-i-ty

multi-cen-ter

multi-chain

multi-cham-bered

multi-chan-nel

multi-char-ac-ter

multi-city

multi-coat-ed

multi-col-

multi-colored

multi-col-umna

multi-com-po-nent

multi-con-duc-tor

multi-copy

multi-coun-ty

multi-crested

multi-cul-tur-al

multi-cul-tur-al-ism

multi-cu-nie

multi-cur-ren-cy

multi-di-men-na-tion-al

multi-di-rect-ral

multi-di-men-sion-al

multi-di-men-sion-al-ity

multi-di-rec-tion-al

multi-di-scrip-tary

multi-di-cipline

multi-di-ri-sional

multi-di-en-zyme \məl-tē-en-zim\, -zīm\ adj (1961) : composed of or involving two or more enzymes or subunits similar to enzymes esp. when they have related functions in a biosynthetic pathway (*~ complex*) multi-fac-to-ri-al \fak'-tor-ē-al, -tōr-\ adj (1920) 1 : having characters or a mode of inheritance dependent on a number of genes at different loci 2 or *multi-fac-to-ri-al* \fak'-tōr-\ : having, involving, or produced by a variety of elements or causes — *multi-fac-to-ri-al-ly* \-lē\ adv multi-far-i-ous \məl-tə-fär-ē-əs, -tē-\ adj [L *multifarum*, fr. *multi-* + *farius* (akin to *facere* to make, do) — more at *do*] (1593) : having or occurring in great variety : DIVERSE — *multi-far-i-ous-ness* n multi-floro rose \məl-tə-flōr-ə-, -flōr-\ n [NL *multiflora*, lit., having many flowers] (1829) : a vigorous thorny rose (*Rosa multiflora*) with clusters of small flowers multi-fold \məl-ti-föld\ adj (1806) : MANY, NUMEROUS multi-form \məl-ti-form\ adj [F *multiforme*, fr. L *multiformis*, fr. *multi-* + *formis* -form] (1603) : having many forms or appearances — *multi-formi-ty* \məl-ti'-fōrm-tē\ n multi-gem \məl-ti'-jēm\, -tēm\ adj [prob. fr. *multi-* + *germinate*] (1950) : producing or being a fruit cluster capable of giving rise to several plants (*~ a variety of sugar beet*) multi-lat-er-al \məl-tə-lāt-ər-əl, -tēl-\ adj (1696) 1 : having many sides 2 : involving or participated in by more than two nations or parties (*~ agreements*) — *multi-lat-er-al-ly* \-lē\ adv multi-layer-ed \'-lār-ēd\ or *multi-lay-er* \'-lār-ər, -le(-ə)r\ adj (1931) : having or involving several distinct layers, strata, or levels multi-lingual \'-lin-gyə-wäl\ adj (1838) 1 : of, containing, or expressed in several languages (*~ a sign*) (*~ dictionaries*) 2 : using or able to use several languages (*~ translators*) — *multi-lingual-ism* \-g(yə)-wäl-izm\ n — *multi-lingual-qual-i-ty* \-g(yə)-wäl-ētē\ adj multi-media \'-mēdē-ə\ adj (1962) : using, involving, or encompassing several media (*~ approach to learning*) multi-mod-al \'-mod-əl\ adj (1902) : having or involving several modes, modalities, or maxima (*~ distributions*) (*~ responses*) multi-na-tion-al \'-nash-nal, -ən-\ adj (1926) 1 : of or relating to more than two nationalities (*~ society*) 2 a : of, relating to, or involving more than two nations (*~ alliance*) b : having divisions in more than two countries (*~ corporation*) — *multinational* n multi-no-mial \'-nō-mē-əl\ n [*multi-* + *nomial* (as in *binomial*)] (1674) : a mathematical expression that consists of the sum of several terms : POLYNOMIAL — *multinomial* adj multi-parous \məl-tip-ərəs\ adj [NL *multipar*, fr. *multi-* + L *parus* -parous] (1646) 1 : producing many or more than one at a birth 2 : having experienced one or more previous parturitions

multi-do-main

multi-dwell-ing

multi-electrode

multi-elec-tron-ic

multi-earned

multi-e-ment

multi-en-gine

multi-e-thnic

multi-e-cted

multi-e-fac-tional

multi-e-han-dy

multi-e-ment

multi-e-nge

multi-e-nge-a-tion-al

multi-e-nge-ic

multi-e-nge-ic</i